ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896.

VOLUME XLIV-NUMBER 125.

THE CAMPAIGN

in West Virginia and Republican Conventions.

THE COMMITTEE TO BE CALLED

loon to Fix the Date for the Vari-

ious Nominations.

NEW PLAN BEING TALKED OF.

aggested that the Same Convention that Sends Delegates to the National Convention Shall Also Nominate the State Ticket-Chairman Dawson Would Like the Sentiment of the Party on the Plan. The Outlook-Can be No Victory With-

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. Va., Jan. 16.—The Intelligencer correspondent here had an interview to-day with ex-Senator Daw son, chairman of the Republican state committee, concerning political matters in the state. Chairman Dawson ters in the state. Chairman Dawson said he was now in correspondence with the members of the state executive committee, relative to the time and place of a meeting of the state central commisce. The later committee will be called together to select the place and fix the time for holding the state convention, to elect four delegates and four alternates at large to the mitional convention, which convenes at St. Louis. June 16. He said he supposed that the central committee would meet about the middle of next month.

He slav said that it was important for the members of the central committee to be apprised of the fact that a proposition may be submitted at their meeting to hold the state convention to nominate the state ticket at the same time that the convention is held to elect the delegates and alternates to the national convention; or, in other words, to do both at one convention soft the members of the committee and of the Republican press of the state, and also of the people generally.

"The question has two sides," said Mr. Dawson, "and I do not care to express an opinion now. In favor of one convention is the fact that it will avoid the expense and trouble of holding two, and it is argued that we can as well select the state ticket the middle of May or the first of June is too early to name the state ticket; that the people will not have had time to think thoroughly of the master, as it is very important to make no mistake in that matter this year."

Republican Prospects. said he was now in correspondence with

Republican Prospects

As to the prospects of Republican success in the state, this year, Chair-As to the prospects of Republican success in the state, this year, Chairman Dawson said: "They are first-rate: but it will be no walk over. The state Bomerace, will put up the greatical fight in its history. We will beat them by putting up a greater and better ofte. Our people are confident and esthusiastic. That is good: but it must not degenerate isto over-confidence. Eyery Republican must do his whole duty, and we must have a thorough organization. It is supposed that a thorough organization is dependend on the state committee of its chairman. That is a mistake; it depends on the individual Republican voter. Without his help the committee can't organize the state can't organize the state a hundred years; with it, they can organize it denoughly and quickly. Judging from my experience in 1892 and 1894 the committee will have the co-operation of the whole party and every man in it. As we have the best side of every public question, and the best business record, I am confident we shall will.

"Theve sent a copy of the official call for the national convention to the

These sent a copy of the official call for the nallonal convention to the chairman of the four congressional dis-rict committees, as those committees are charged with the duty of calling conventions to their respective dis-ricts, to elect two delegases and two liternates from each to the national convention.

"I just have a letter from a friend, inquiring who shall call the convention in his judicial district to nominate a candidate for judge of the circuit court, as they have no judicial district committee. As this may occur in other judicial districts, and nome senatorial districts and delegate districts, I would like to ask the Intelligencer to print the following extract from our plan of organization:

The District Countries

The District Committees.

"2, Judicial District Committee.--Each judicial district (or circuit) should have a committee, to call conventions have a committee, to can convention to hominate canditate for judge, to certify nominations, etc., in the years when judges are to be elected either for the full term or to fill vacancies. Where there is no such existing committee in any district, the chairman of the county central committees of the country central committees of the counties composing such district, will form such committee until a convention is held and a committee is appointed by it. The chairman of the country committee of the country in the district casting the largest Republican vote for President at the proceeding presidential election, will set as chairman of such committee until the committee elects another.

"4. Senatorial District Committee, consisting of one member for each country committee of the country committee of the country committee (where there is none now existing) until another is another proved the country of the district. The member of the state committee for the senatorial district will be chairman of such committee until another is elected.

"5 Delegate District Committee, conto nominate candiates for judge, to cer

elected.
"5 Delegate District Committee.consisting of one member from each county of the district. The chair nan of the
county committees of the district will county committees of the district will act as such (where none now exists) until a convention of the district shall appoint another. The challman of the county conting the largest Republican vote for President at the preceding presidential election, will act as challman of such committee until the committee shall elect another."

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Grow Denounces a Pamphlet-The Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—There was an interesting episode in the house to-day inspired by Mr. Grow, (Rep., day inspired by Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penna.), who declared that the New pamphlet printed by that body and widely circulated, had cast redections upon the good faith of the flours. The pamphlet criticised the house for not paying Canadian scalers the \$400.000 it awarded to the owners of the scized the British government on the subject." York chamber of commerce, in

vessels. Mr. Grow demanded to be allowed to speak upon it as a question of privilege, but Mr. Crisp, (Dem., Ga.), made the point that the pamphlet presented no question of privilege.
Mr. Grow contended that since reflections upon members of the house were questions of privilege, reflections upon the whole house were much more privileged.

upon the whole house were much more privileged.

"The board of arbitration did not award a dollar of damages," Mr. Grow declared, "If that had been done it would be dishonest not to pay it, and it is a reflection on the house to say that such an award was made and not paid."

Here the speaker ruled that no question of privilege was presented, whereupon Mr. Grow took his seat, saying: "Well, I am satisfied."

The house then resumed the consideration of the pension bill and an order was adopted that general debate beclosed to-day and the bill be taken up by paragraphs to-morrow under the five minute rule.

Mr. Dovener, (Rep., W. Va.), favored the amendment restoring soldiers to the pension rolls.

the amendment restoring soldiers to the pension rolls.

Mr. Linney, (Rep., N. C.), an ex-Con-federate, said that he recognized the principle that the government owed the duty of pensioning the soldiers who fought for it, but said he opposed the in-ternal revenue laws, and added that the northern states received in pensions nearly as much as they paid in internal revenue taxes.

Mr. Earliett made a vigorous reply to

meary as much as they paid in internal revenue taxes.

Mr. Bartlett made a vigorous reply to the attacks which have been made upon his first speech during the two days since he made it. He defended the commissioner of pewelons against the attacks made upon him during the debate and quoted figures to show that he was correct in his statement that, with the exception of Russia, no country paid more for a standing army than the United States did for pensions. He demoniced as faisehoods allegations that he was not a friend of the soldler.

Interest in the Bond Bill Lags Sewell

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The consideration of the silver bond bill eeded in the senate to-day with Mr. proceeded in the senate to-day with at. Peffer continuing his speech begun yes-terday. Interest in the discussion has begun to har, as was evident by the scant attendance on the floor and in the galleries. As yet no suggestion has been made as to 27 inging the measure

been made as to Eginging the measure to a vote.

Foreign questions received considerable attention during the day. Mr. Hale spoke for an hour in favor of a Pacific cable connecting the United States and Hawaii. The senator expressed the opinion that the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States was certain to be accomplished at an early day. The Cuban question was briefly discussed in connection with Mr. Call's resolution calling on the state department for information on the status of the uprising.

The Monroe doctrine also received attention in a resolution by Mr. Sawell, of New Jersey, declaring the limitations of the doctrine and stating that President Cleveland's attitude was an extension of the doctrine beyond its original goope.

A resolution was adopted requesting

in I scope.

A resolution was adopted requesting the state department for further information on Turkish Armenian affairs.

At 4:45 the senate adjourned till Monday.

VENEZUELAN QUESTION

May Soon be Settled Without the Aid of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16— Aside from the lesurely manner in which the Venezuelan commission is arranging to prosecute its work, there were other indications that the adminisare other indications that the administration has become convinced that this august body will not have the honor of settling the great boundary dispute. While it cannot be stated positively that this belief is based entirely upon the subject, yet there is reason to believe some assurances of a satisfactory nature have come to the state department that the matter will be terminated shoelly, probably within two months, or before a report reasonably can be expected from the Venezuelan commission, and upon lines that will be unobjectionable to our government.

While details of the arrangements are not obtainable, and perhaps have not are other indications that the adminis-

While details of the arrangements are not obtainable, and perhaps have not yet been fixed, it is believed that the basis of 6t will be arbitration as proposed-originally by the United States, but with a limitation that will suffice at least to save British pride and appear to maintain British consistency. This is likely to be found in an agreement between Great Britain and Venezuela directly, brought about through the good offices of a third party, not necessarily or probably the United States, to submit to a joint commission the question of the title to all territory west of the Schomburgk line, with a proviso that if in the course of the

tory west of the Schomburgk line, with a proviso that if in the course of the inquiry of the commission evidence appears to touch the British title to the lands lying to the eastward of that line, then the body may extend its functions to adjudicate such title.

This arrangement would meet the British concention that the original arbitration shall be limited to lands to the westward of the line, while still conceding the justice of the contention of President Cleveland that the lands on the other side may properly be taken into consideration in fixing the boundary. Possibly a supplementary arbitration will be left to deal with the question as to the title of the eastward lands, if the original commission dealings with the matter shall find that the title to the lands is a fit subject for lands, it ings with the matter shall into the lands is a fit subject arbiration as shown by the evide produced before it.

The Coinage Committee, The Coinage Committee,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The first
meeting of the house committee on
coinage was held to-day but little was
done heyond the formal organization of
the body. There are two places on the
committee yet to be filled, but little interest is felt in its work since oven the
free silver men concede there will be no
attempt to take up the silver question
to the house.

British-Ashan'tee War Ended.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Chronicle has advices from Edunku dated Wednesday, saying that a formal meeting of fresh Ashantee snoys with Captain Stewart with the British expedition has taken place at Ordasu, and that the Cavays have yielded on behalf of the Ashantees accepting fill the British terms for peace.

terms for peace.
"Thus the campaign has ended," the Chronicle's dispatch adds, "without a shot being fired."

e British force will enter Coomassie on Fridny.

The Chronicle declares that this news is absolutely trustworthy despite the fact that the war office has no confirm-

The Port as an Arbitrator

The Pops as an Armon The Rome corres-tion Don, Jan. 16.—The Rome corres-tion of the Chronicle says:

"The pope, through Cardinal Satolli, use made a semi-official proposal to President Cleveland to arbitrate the

THE WINDY CITY

Walks Off With the Democratic Convention Prize.

BUT NOT WITHOUT A STRUGGLE

lot by One Majority-The Date of the Convention Fixed for July 7-Close Rivalry Between St. Louis and New York for Many Bailots-Chicago Starte l at the Tail End but Gradually Pulled Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The Democratic national convention will be held at the city of Chicago on July 7. That was the decision reached to-day by the national Democratic committee, after an interesting and at times ex-orting session, which continued until 11 o'clock to-night. There was consider o'clock to-night. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the time for holding the convention, one proposition, advanced by Allen W. Thurman, of Ohio, who held the proxy of the New Mexico member, being to hold it June 7, two weeks before the Republican convention and the other by Hugh Wallace, of Washington state, to hold it July 7.

The committee decided upon the latter days has a voice of \$20.018 (Mexico).

vention and the other by Hugh Wallace, of Washington state, to hold it July 7.

The committee decided upon the latter date by a vote of 32 to 18. The main interest of course, centered in choice of the convention city. For this honor there were four applicants, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York, Thirty minutes were allowed each city in which to present claima. The speeches made by distinguished citizens in each instance were of high order of excellence, and at times, aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The balloting began about 6 o'clock this evening and from the first a long and bitter stregtle was indicated. The first ballot resulted Chicago 5; Cincoinntal 11; St. Louis 15; New York 18. There was practically no change, except a slight fluctuation of a vote or two until the tenth ballot, when Chicago began gradually to increase her vote at the expense of New York, At the twentieth ballot New York, At the twentieth ballot New York, as trength was rapidly disintegrating, her vote going almost bodily to Chicago, but St. Louis, which had tenaciously clung to her 19 votes, also captured several of Cincinnati's votes, and on the ballot before the last, led New York by one vote. On the last ballot, which was taken shortly before 11 o'clock, the four remaining votes of New York were thrown to Chicago and also obtained the necessary plurality. Senator Brice voted for Cincinnati to the last. An examination of the votes by states shows that St. Louis had had practically the solid support of the free silver votes in the committee.

The national committee assembled behind closed doors at 11 o'clock to transact some executive business.

Date of the Convention.

behind closed doors at 11 o'clock to transact some executive business.

Date of the Convention.

The vote on the date for holding the convention resulted 32 to 18 in favor of July 7, and was taken after a little discussion, in which considerable diference of opinion developed. The resolution of Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts, offered in the convention of 1892, that the next national convention beheld behind closed doors, was reported adversely by the sub-committee to which it was referred, and the report was adopted unanimously.

It was decided to give each city thirty minutes in which to present their claims this afternoon, but a new departure was made by the adoption of a resolution requiring each city to put list claims in writing. This was to prevent misunderstandings in the future Senator Morgan, who held a proxy of Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, talked for some time about a proposition to change the basis of representation in the convention to two delegates for each Democratic representative in Congress and two for each Democratic sensator, and one each for each, Republican senator, and one each for each, Republican senator and representative. But he offered no motion to this effect. He may bring the question up at the convention. It was decided to allow each territory six delegates, after which the committee took a recess until 3 o'clock. The committee reconvened at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the Arlington to listen for the honor of outertaining the committee. The rooms were profusely decorated with American flags and there was a vast throng of visitors admitted by ficket, many of them among the foundry. A few ladles were in the parlors of red carnations were presented to the members of the press with the compliments of the city of Cincinnati.

By the direction of Chairman Harrity the roll of states was called and the four cities. Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and St. Louis, were present is claims. A reference to Chicago's modesty, however, provoked a great laugh. Judge Goodrich referred to the fact that n

sent its claims. A reference to Chicago's modesty, however, provoked a
great laugh. Judge Goodrich referred
to the fact that no Democrat nominated
at any place except Chicago since the
war had been elected, and he predicted
success again if the convention was
sent there.

Other Cities.

Other Cities.

ment there.

Other Cities.

The arguments in favor of Cincinnati were presented by M. E. Ingalis, of the Chesapeake & Ohlo raliroad, and ex-Congressman Follett, Both addressed themselves particularly to the accommodations of Cincinnati. A hall with a seating capacity of 6,000, they said, was rendy for the convention, the raliroad facilities were abundant and the hotel accommodations ample.

The convention should go to neutral ground where the gold bugs of the east and the free silver men of the west could fight it out without local influence.

S. Waldo Smith, of the New York board of trade and transportation, S. E., Ford, representative of the hotels, T. C. C. Crain and Col. John R. Fellows presented the claims of New York. Smith created much amusement by his statement of the numerous advantages of Gotham, each one of which he said was the greatest, largest and best in the world. He reached the climax when he said that a week in New York was a liberal education if not superior to any college curriculum in the world. A million people could come to New York and not be noticed and leave and not be missed. He concluded his appeal by "Come to New York and we will be "Come to New York and we will be

saying: 'Come to New York and we will be

"Come to New 100 ground to New 100 to you."

The double meaning placed on this sentence brought forth cheer after cheer. Mr. Ford made a very witty speech.

Ex-Governor Francis. Governor Stone, Mayor Walbridge and Senator Stone. Ex-Governor Francis, Governor Stone. Mayor Walbridge and Senator Vest spoke for St. Louis. The former said that St. Louis was prepared to pay all the expenses of the convention and of the members of the convention and of the members of the convention. Warm western hospitality would be absed in return, would be the honor of the presence of the convention. Warm western hospitality would greet the delegates and visitors and doors and hearts would be opened to them. St. Louis offered a hall with a seating capacity of 12,000 and hotel accommodation for 20,000.

This concluded the speeches.

The hall was immediately cleared and

the convention proceeded to the balloting, as follows:
First ballot—Chicago 6, Cincinnati II.
St. Louis 19, New York 14.
Second ballot—Chicago 5, Cincinnati
9, St. Louis 19, New York 14.
Second ballot—Chicago 5, Cincinnati
10, St. Louis 19, New York 16.
Fourth ballot—Chicago 5, Cincinnati
10, St. Louis 19, New York 16.
Fifth ballot—Chicago 5, Cincinnati
11, St. Louis 18, New York 16.
The committee then toow a recess until 8:20 p. m.
When the committee reconvened at 8:20 the sixth ballot was taken, result-Chicago 5, Cincinnati II, St. Louis 18, New York 16.
Seventh ballot—Chicago 4, Cincinnati
11, St. Louis 20, New York 16.
Fighth ballot—Chicago 5, Cincinnati
12, St. Louis 18, New York 16.
Tenth ballot—Chicago 5, Cincinnati
12, St. Louis 19, New York 16.
Tenth ballot—Chicago 6, Cincinnati
12, St. Louis 19, New York 14.
Twelfth ballot—Chicago 6, Cincinnati
12, St. Louis 19, New York 14.
Thirteenth ballot—Chicago 6, Cincinnati
12, St. Louis 17, New York 16.
Fourteenth ballot—Chicago 10, Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 17, New York 18.
Fifteenth ballot—Chicago 10, Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 18, New York 18.
Sixteenth ballot—Chicago 10, Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 17, New York 13.
Fifteenth ballot—Chicago 10, Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 18, New York 13.
Seventeenth ballot—Chicago 10, Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 18, New York 13.
Seventeenth ballot—Chicago 10, Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 17, New York 13.
Eighteenth ballot—Chicago 11, Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 17, New York 12.
Nineteenth ballot—Chicago 11, Cincinnati 19, St. Louis 17, New York 12.
Nineteenth ballot—Chicago 11, Cincinnati 19, St. Louis 17, New York 12.
Nineteenth ballot—Chicago 11, Cincinnati 19, St. Louis 17, New York 12.
Nineteenth ballot—Chicago 11, Cincinnati 19, St. Louis 17, New York 12.
Nineteenth ballot—Same as eighteenth.

Mineteenth ballot—Same as eighteenth.
Twentieth ballot—Chicago 18, Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 18, New York 21.
Twenty-first ballot—Chicago 16, Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 19, New York 8.
Twenty-second ballot—Chicago 16, Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 19, New York 9, Columbus, Ohio, 1.
Twenty-third ballot—Chicago 18, Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 18, New York 9.
Twenty-sixth ballot—Chicago 16, Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 20, New York 6.
Twenty-sixth ballot—Chicago 20, Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 21, New York 2.
Twenty-sepenth ballot—Chicago 21, Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 22, New York 4.
Twenty-ninth ballot—Chicago 28, Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 22, New York 4.
Twenty-ninth ballot—Chicago 28, Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 24.

How They Voted.

How They Voted. The detailed vote on the final ballot by states was Cincinnati—Ohio; Chi-cago—Connecticut, Fiorida, Idaho, Illiorgo-Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota.Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Orgon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vormont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alaska, District of Columbia.

8t. Louis-Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Okinhoma, Utah, Indian Territory.

There was no attempt on the part of the Chicagoans to celebrate their victig in a demonstrative way, but on the other hand they took their success very quietty.

Most of the Chicagoans will leave the

ery quietly. Most of the Chicagoans will leave the Most of the Chicagoans will leave the city to-morrow morning.
Chairman Harrity expects to issue the usual call for the holding of the convention in a few days. It will be in form very much like the last one, which the change in dates made necessary by the difference in the time of holding the convention. The call will be issued from Philadelphia.

The national committee adjourned without electing the sergeant-at-arms and other officers who probably, will not be chosen for some weeks.

The B. & O. Presidency.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Present indica-tions point to the election of D. B. Rob-inson, first vice president of the Atchiinson, first vice president of the sector-son, Topeka & Santa Fe, to the position of president of the Baltimore & Ohio Raliway Company. Mr. Robinson was seen regarding the report, but he re-fused to either affirm or deny it.

NOT BACKING DOWN.

Emperor William Augry over Prevarica-tions of the English Press. BERLIN, Jan. 16.—According to the government papers the Transvaal disgovernment papers the Transvaal dis-pute is now more serious than ever. The Kaiser is in a rage, and the German press indignant over what is termed the willful prevarieation of the British press. It did look during the past few days as if the situation had suddenly assumed a pacific character, but this only presented a phase of the more phlegmatic and thoughful temperment of the Germans as compared with that of the English phile. It is well under-stood on the Leipzigerstrase that nei-ther the emperor nor the German gov-ernment has retreated a single step

stood on the Lephagerstrasse that herther the emperor nor the German goverament has retreated a single stepfrom the position they took at the beginning of the troubles in South Africa.
It is impossible to mistake the utterances of the Norddeutsche Aligeneine
Zeitung, in which the assertions of the
London papers that Germany was anxlously offering apologies for its interference in the Boor conflict are branded
as unmitigated falsehoods. The Zeitung
claims to voice the sentiment of the
Fatherland. It says that the English
public is deceived by these papers, and
made to believe that the Germans have
crawled in a hole like cowards, because
of the overwhelming naval demonstration of Great Britain. As if they were
all instructed at once before going te
press, the official journals come out
with fining headlines, describing Kaiser, Wilhelm's angry irritation over
these attacks of the London newspapers.

11 is officially anounced that Emper-

pers.

It is officially anounced that Emperor William will assist upon an authoritative denial by the British government of these alleged falsehoods of the London press.

INDIGNANT PLEA

To the People of the United States in Ar-

BOSTON, Jan. 16.-The following is an appeal to the people of the United States by the society of the United

States by the society of the United Friends of Armenia:
"The attitude taken by the sultan and the porte in refusing to allow the American National Red Cross Society to enter Turkey is a special insuit to the people of the United States and an insuit to etvilization at large.
"If the Turkish government is successful in her refusal to permit the Red Cross to give food and aid to the staving Armenians, the next step she will take, will be to stop the distribution at present given by the American mission-aries.

aries.
"Therefore we beg in the name of God and humanity that the people of the United States will raise their voice in one solid cry from the platform and from the press and from all quarters of this country that the Red Cross shall enter Turkey without delay."

ARE LOSING HEART

Spanish Residents of Cuba Growing More Uneasy.

REVOLT CAN'T BE SUPPRESSED

With the Present Army, and Do Not Dis guise the Fact-Au Official Dispatch to the Spanish Minister at Washington Confirms this View of the Situation, Cubans Refuse to Fall Into the Traps Set by Campos-Latest from the Front.

HAVANA, Jan. 16 .- There were c

siderable excited comments yesterday and to-day over the wording of an editorial article which appeared in the Diaro Della Mariana yesterday, con-taining some sensational statements, and headed; "An Unbearable Situa-

and headed: "An Unbearable Situation."

The article declared frankly and in defiance of the press censor, that the time has come for the government officials to admit that the situation is really serious and entreated the government to change its present policy, and if necessary to put more men in the field, claiming that the revolution is annihilating the commerce and industries of the island.

Several small skirmishes are reported to-day from the province of Matanzas. In the most serious of these encounters the insurgents lost seven killed and had five wounded, and the troops lost three killed and had four wounded.

Mutterings of discontent and of criticism of the helpices attitude of the authorities become daily louder and deeper. Even those whose sympathies are loyal to the Spanish government are hopeless of any success in suppressing the rebellion with the present military force and machinery of organization. It is difficult to describe the extent of this feeling or the extent to which it acts as a slent drag on the onergies and hopes of the leaders in authority.

With the exception of a lively sking-

which it acts as a silent drag on the energies and hopes of the leaders in authority.

With the exception of a lively skip-mish in Pinar del Rio, there is no notable engagement reported to-day. Maximg Gomes is said to have camped last night at a point near Guanajay, between Guayabla and San Dimas, and seems to have evaded his pursuers, as nothing is said of any further losses in fliefed upon him. The insurgents in Pinar del Rio, who were reported yesterday to have their safety seriously compromised by the movements, and fresh stations of the troops are ranging far and wide over that province, apparently at will. There is not much damage reported along their route, except to railroad property, as the people of the Yuelta Abajo district are, for the most part, very friendly to the insurgent cause and offer no opposition to the progress of the insurgent forces.

The politicians are insisting upon making themselves heard on the prosent unsatisfactory state of affairs in the island. The first published utterance on the subject was the editorial in the Diario del Marina yesterday, entitled "An Unbearable Situation," which has been referred to in these dispatches. That article has borne sensational fruit to-day, and the expression of the public mind on the present method of conducting affairs in Cuba refuses longer to be suppressed.

There was a great manifesto of the exception existence it does not a first published of conducting affairs in Cuba refuses longer to be suppressed.

ducting affairs in Cuba refuses longer to be suppressed.

There was a great manifesto of the peoples sentiment to-day, and all spoke their minds freely and frankly.

The outbreak of feeling has caused a great sensation and a feeling of intense excitement pervades the city.

The organ of the Autonomists expresses its adherence to the views expressed by representatives of other political parties, and Martinez de Campos is apparently without friends or support in Cuba.

To-day's outbreak is not of a sort that can be silenced and there is every indication that it puts an end to Martines de Campos' power for usefulness to the Spanish cause.

It is believed that he has summoned Generals Pandoa and Martit to Havana to relieve him of the directions of affairs.

The situation here is very critical.

The situation here is very critical. CUBAN RECOGNITION

Under Consideration by the House For-eign Affairs Committee, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The ques-

tion of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents absorbed all the time of the house foreign affairs com-mittee at its hearing to-day. Considermittee at its hearing to-day. Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on the committee, not only by individuals and organizations outside of the house friendly to the cause of the insurgents, but by members as well. There exists a strong sentiment in Congress favorable to the immediate recognition of the revolution, and the leaders of this sentiment are very active, although it is not yet demonstrated whether they represent a majority of the bouse.

While it is by no means certain that a majority of the foreign affairs committeemen regard it as expedient to grant recognition to the belligerents at this stage of their fight, a feeling of disalisfaction did crop out at the meeting to-day, because no perceptible procurss is helt g and by the committee toward reaching a decision on which it can make a report to the house. Some disastisfaction was expressed because the state department has not yet furnished the committee the information if its possession upon the status and progress of the war in Cuba.

The committee thinks that it is entitled to all such information and expects to obtain it.

An Official Dispatch.

An Official Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senor 1 puy de Lome, the Spanish minister, day received the following cablegran MADRID, Jan. 16, 189

MADRID, Jan. 16, 1896.
"General Sureas Valdes met and dishanded Gomes, killing and wounding some of his men who were left on the field. Col. Molina defeated a band in the jurisdiction of Colon. The column of Jorry defeated also the enemy in the Ciarlera plantation. Col. Marti met and defeated also another band in Santi Spiritus. Other small encounters have coppe, also, to the advantage of the Spanish army, but without great results because of the policy of disbanding adopted by the insurgents.
"I telegraph to you the news with perfect accuracy."

fect accuracy."

(Signed.)

The Spanish minister declares that the shraning dispatches published in the press to-day are without foundation. Gomea, he says, is trying, without result, to return to the eastern part of the island.

Spanish Papers Denounce Us

Spanish Papers Denounce Us.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 16.—Spanish papers here, the organs of resident Spaniards, continue abusing the United States and demanding war. They censure the American government for even receiving the Cuban leaders.

President Diaz was enthusiastically received at Vera Cruz, and all along his journey the people flocked to see him. His popularity was made evident in many ways, and wishes are expressed everywhere for his re-election.

RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

Comptroller Eckels Thinks they Are the Worst Feature of Our System.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Comptroller James H, Eckles spoke to-night at the annual banquet of the Real Estate Board on "Our Currency System." He said in part:
"Nowhere in any mation, whether of

Board on "Our Currency system." He said in part:

"Nowhere in any mation, whether of great or little power, is there to be fond a currency and financial system so inadequate for the purposes to be accomplished as that of the United States. It presents in its circulation feature the singular spectacle of nine different kinds of currency, all except two being directly or indirectly dependent upon the credit of the United States. The treasury department established by it is the greatest banking institution in the land clothed with the least powers for self preservation and beneficial action."

on."
He discussed particularly the "green-He discussed particularly the "green-back element" of the system, "because the harm which it is doing must be manifest to all; because every bond issue made to preserve the gold reserve in the treasury bears testimony to the existence of it to the tax-payer and every measure introduced in Congress to cáncel the indebtedness which it represents, or prevent the too great rapidity and repetition of the presenting of it for redemption, proclaims its armfulness. It would be foolish to undertake to conceal that the source of our difficulty lies in the fear that the United States cannot in the face of existing laws maintain the gold standard as its unit of value.

inting laws maintain the gold standard as its unit of value.

"The legal tender issues of the government ought and must be redeemed and retired if the American people are to be rid of the recurring danger and loss arising from their being a part of our currency issues.

"When that end is accomplished we will have done much to rid the people of the belief now entertained that in the flat of the government is some magic power which from nothing can bring forth something of intrinsic value."

M'KINLEY'S HOME-COMING.

Warmly Greeted by Friends and Neigh-bors, Regardless of Party. CANTON, O., Jan. 16.—When Super-

intendent Miller's car, of the Pan Han-dle road, pulled into the depot this dle road, pulled into the depot this evening hearing ex-Governor McKinley and Colonel and Mrs. Herrick, of Cleveland, there was a large crowd on the platform to cheer the arrivals, composed of citizens, regardless of party. They came from the courts which adjourned early on account of the arrival and from shops around about the station. Many beautiful flowers, gifts of the car.

of Columbus friends, were carried out of the car.
Captain Heistand was in waiting with carriages and the McKinleys were driven to the home prepared for them. It is the house in which they first kepthouse. A general demonstration on their arrival was considered, but friends advised that it be delayed till they are settled in their new home. It is likely to occur later. The major said this "It is a great relief to get back to Canton and to the home we first occupied years ago. As to my plans, they, are simply to practice law here."

Spenking of the new state administration, he said Governor Bushnell and the legislature have made a good start in the right direction.

LAKE CARRIERS

Offer All Their Floating Property in the
Event of War.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16.—At this
afternoon's sesison of the Lake Car-DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16.—At the afternoon's sesison of the Lake Carriers Convention Captain W. Mack, of Claveland, offered a resolution tendering all the association's floating property, some \$80,000,000 worth, to the government to be used as war vessels in the event of war with Great Britain. Captain Mack offered his resolution after reading a dispatch from Toronto, saying that the Ontario ship masters had tendered their, services to the Dominion government to fight the Yankees if necessary.

President Brown declared the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Livingstone, the association decided to ask the Washington authorities in view of the excellent service given to the lake interests by the hydrographic service, that stations be established at Detroit, the Soo, Buffalo and Duluth.

Captain Alex McDougall, of Duluth, inventor of the whaleback, complained of the law which compels wassels to report their clearances only at ports of arrival. The association endorsed Captain McDougall's resolution in the law be repealed.

The association adjourned sine die and will hold its next annual meeting in Detroit.

QUAKER CITY LEXOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16. senate investigating committee to-day, after a lapse of one week, resumed its after a lapse of one week, reading inquiry into the municipal affairs of this city. A number of witnesses were examined and told of police activity in examined and told of police activity in the control of the contro

this city. A number of witnesses were examined and told of police activity in the primary election on Tuesday night, and in several instances of citizens being abused by policemen and other place-holders. Ellis Clark, an ex-hostler in the Twenty-fifth police district, told of the existence of "speak-ensies" and policy shops, and said he frequently was sent out by the patrol sergeant for Hquor. He also saw women in the patrol house. Ex-Policeman Gefford, of the Thirtieth district, charged Magistrate Lukens with being the boss of the district. He said Lukens once criticised the police for raiding a "speak-easy," and that his word was law as to the discharge or appointment of a policeman. The committee will meet again to-morrow, after which, it is rumored, it will go to Pittsburgh for a few days.

BILL DOOLIN CAPTURED.

BILL DOOLIN CAPTURED. The Notorious Trata Robber and Outlaw

The Notorious Train Robber and Outlaw Confined in Jall.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Ian. 16.—Bill Doolin, the notorious train robber and outlaw, leader of one of the worst gangs of desperadoes that ever infested the derritory, was brought here from Eureka Springs, Ark., at noon to-day by his captor. United States Deputy Marshal Bill Thigham, and ledged in the Federal Jall. Two thousand people assembled at the Santa Fe depot to see the outlaw brought in and sent up their after after after cheer as he was escorted to the Jall, surrounded by a number of deputies.

The capture of Doolin last night by Deputy Filigham, was made single-handed and the nervy officer was enabled to get his important charge out of town without even the persons who saw the capture knowing who the man was.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, colder in western ortion north winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, cloudy and breatcaing; snow flurries mear the lakes orth winds; colder Friday night.

For Ohlo, cloudy and threatening, with exceptional anow flurries; colder; north

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY